THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

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BREMERLEBE, *March* 25.

FROM the 14th to the 16th the first brigade of the Hessian troops arrived here, under the command of Lieutenant General de Heister. From the 13th to the 23d there arrived here successively 15 English transports, on board of which were embarked, on the 23d, the regiments of Trembach, Prince Charles, and Ditfurth; and on the 24th the regiment of guards. Since the 23d there arrived seven more transports. The second brigade, under the command of Major General de Mirbach, is arrived here since the 20th. We expect here yet 22 transports, which, it is said, must have sailed from the Thames by this time.

LONDON, *March* 8.

Mr. Alderman BULL's speech, to refer to a committee of the House the consideration of the treaties for taking into British pay 17,000 *foreign troops, to be sent to America.*

I CANNOT, Sir, at this time, forbear to express my astonishment and concern, that early in the present session so many Gentlemen should have been prevailed upon, by any considerations, to stand forth, in the most serious and solemn manner, to approve and sanctify those cruel and arbitrary measures which were recommended, and have been fatally carried into execution, by an unfeeling and unrelenting administration, who have dared to abuse the throne by their wicked and sanguinary councils, and whose whole conduct has proved them entirely destitute of every principle of justice, of humanity, and the religion of their country. Their insatiable thirst for protestant blood has been long evident; and it cries aloud to Heaven for vengeance, as well as for the just indignation of a long abused, insulted, oppressed people. To exult in the destruction of our most valuable commercial friends, and protestant fellow subjects; to pray that the same *horrid* scenes may be repeated; that war, desolation, and bloodshed, may pervade the whole continent of America, unless it shall bow its devoted head to popery, to poverty, to the most abject and ignominious slavery, were not the *fact* on record, would be thought incredible! That record, Sir, to a nation professing a regard to liberty, as the rights of humanity, will remain an eternal monument of reproach.

Sir, is it certain, is it probable, that the exertions of ministerial tyranny and revenge will be *much* longer permitted? That there will be *no appeal* to stop the *further* effusion of protestant blood? Or can it be expected that the people of *this* country, reducing by thousands to beggary and want, will remain *idle spectators* till the sword is at *their* breasts, or dragoons at their doors? God forbid. I am not insensible how much profession of patriotism are become a subject of ridicule. To the astonishment of the world, the love of our country has been ridiculed within these walls. And yet, Sir, this shall not restrain me. While I will uniformly *withhold the offer* of my life and fortune in support of ministerial despotism, I wish it to be understood that, whenever occasion may call it, I will cheerfully sacrifice *both* in defence of the liberties of the people.

The war that you are now waging is an unjust one; it is founded in oppression, and its end will be *distress* and *disgrace*. Let not the historian be obliged to say that the Russian and the German *slave* was hired to subdue the sons of Englishmen and of freedom; and that in the reign of a Prince of the House of Brunswick, every infamous attempt was made to extinguish that spirit which brought his ancestors to the throne, and in spite of treachery and rebellion, seated them firmly upon it.

I shall not now trouble the House any further than to declare my abhorrence of all the measures which have been adopted against America; measures equally inimical to the principles of commerce, to the spirit of the constitution, and to the honour, to the faith, and the true dignity of the British nation.

Extract of a letter from NORWICH, *dated March* 25, 1776.

"The woollen manufactory, the sole support of this great and once flourishing city, has so materially suffered by the present American war, that a considerable number of valuable and industrious young men have been obliged to enlist to avoid starving. Should they be transported to America, to fight against their friends and fellow subjects, contrary to their inclinations, and solemn promises made them by the recruiting officers, in whom they confide, and who assure them they are only intended to replace those soldiers who are going there, they will no doubt desert."

Last week Captain Walker and Captain Borthwick's company of artillery arrived from Chatham at Woolwich, to join two other companies under the command of that accomplished Gentleman, and gallant commander, Col. Phillips, whose bravery Minden's well-fought fields will ever testify, the praises of Britain continually record. They are expected to embark every day.

Most of the men in these four companies are fresh recruits, who never saw a cannon fired in their lives; so that in military discipline they will rather be behind the Americans. One of the recruits pleasantly said on the parade, that he would rather be *behind* the Americans, particularly the rifle-men, than *before* them.

April 9. Captain Hotham is preferred to a broad pendant, and will act third in command on the American station.

Captain Hawkes is appointed to the command of the Mermaid frigate, at Plymouth.

A squadron of men of war, under the command of a Rear-Admiral, completely victualled and manned for a foreign voyage, is intended to lay at Spithead this summer, in order to be in readiness to sail on any emergency.

April 16. We hear from Corke, that on the 26th and 27th ult. the 24th, 34th, and 62d regiments, were carried in lighters down to Cove, and embarked on board the transports at that place; and on the 3d inst. the 9th regiment, which lay at Cove, and the 53d regiment from Kinsale, were also embarked under command of Lieutenant Colonel Fraser. The 300 Germans, who arrived at Corke, on the 1st instant, in the Ufrow Anne, and Elizabeth, from Hamburgh, are disembarked, and next week will go for Dublin, and the other parts of the kingdom, to be incorporated with the several regiments.

A letter from on board the Carysfort, Cove of Corke, April 6, says, "This fleet are under the convoy of the Carysfort and Pearl, and only want a wind to put to sea. The Greyhound man of war, Capt. Dixon, with ten ordnance store ships and transports, sailed yesterday for Boston. The desertion of the troops here upon embarkation has been very great, as well as the seamen from the different ships."

The last ship which brought some despatches from Lord Dunmore, off Virginia, was to have brought several passengers, who wanted to leave that country on account of the troubles; but she could not get provisions for them. A party of sailors went a shore in order to procure provisions; but 7 of them were killed by the provincials; the remainder escaped to the ships.

An Admiralty Court is appointed in Virginia, by authority of the Congress, and John Blair, Edmund Randolph, Esquires, and another Gentleman, are appointed judges of it. They have condemned several English vessels which have been taken by the American privateers, as lawful prizes. This shews the Americans are proceeding to the establishment of a government.

It is reported that there are some private letters from America, which say, that the Americans had heard of the prohibitory act, and the hiring of foreign troops; in consequence of which the Continental Congress came to two resolutions, viz. to send no more petitions to Great Britain; and to open their ports to the ships of other nations, and invite them to partake of their trade. Men of discernment say, this last resolution is of more importance than people seem to be aware of. The Americans act with coolness and wisdom, while our counsels are all violence and ignorance. The nation in general seems absorbed in luxury and dissipation. Every venal wretch scrambling for a contract. In short, the people are enervated by an universal depravity; are unfeeling to the sufferings of their fellow subjects, and unthinking of themselves. And hence arises that total disregard, which every man of reflection sees with sorrow, of that inevitable train of ill consequences, from this encreasing wound in the empire.

But few of the German hirelings have been embarked, for want of casks for their water. Orders have been given at Amsterdam, for 3000 to be immediately sent to Stade; and it has been under consideration here, whether 100 coopers should not be sent from hence to Hamburgh, to help to make the necessary quantity of those water casks.----Lack-a-day, what foreseeing mortals our blessed Ministers are!

Had not the poor Corsicans been sold and betrayed by their priests, and some of their chiefs, there are good reasons to think, that the French would never have been able to conquer them; yet Corsica lies very near France, and the French were ten times the number of the Corsicans. Now, what prospect of success have we before us against the Americans, compared with the above case? None, not even the shadow of any; yet a great part of this infatuated nation foolishly thinks, that the troops that *are* to go out, will bear down all before them. Alas! They may

perhaps ravage the coaſts, but will never be able to penetrate into the country; or if they are ſuffered to do it, it will then be to their utter deſtruction.

Though it may ſeem to be a paradox, yet there is nothing more true, than that the generality of officers are the worſt judges of the policy of war. In all ages and countries, when ſimilar expeditions to the preſent American mad one have been propoſed by ignorant and tyrannical Miniſters, they have always been approved of and repreſented as very eaſy to make, and ſure to be crowned with ſucceſs by moſt of the military men, as they think their honour is concerned in greedily embracing every opportunity to fight, right or wrong, that they may ſhew their proweſs, and above all get preferred.

They find great difficulties to get tranſports in Holland to bring over the Dutch Scots troops.

Copy of a letter and memorial from James Wilſon, Eſquire; to Lord George Germaine:

To the Right Hon. Lord GEORGE GERMAINE, *one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

IT is not without concern that I find myſelf obliged to addreſs your Lordſhip on this occaſion, as one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State. I truſt your Lordſhip will not require any apology for the requiſition of that favour which in your official character it may be proper for you to comply with. Preſuming, therefore, that you are the perſon by whoſe means my ſentiments may be moſt regularly conveyed to his Majeſty, I beg leave to entreat your Lordſhip may lay before his Majeſty the enclosed memorial.

I have the honour to be your Lordſhip's
Moſt obedient humble ſervant,
Gilgorum, *March* 19th. JAMES WILSON.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

The Humble Memorial of JAMES WILSON.

Sheweth,

THAT the memorialiſt has ſerved your Majeſty for upwards of fifteen years as a Captain in your Majeſty's marine forces, during which time memorialiſt diſcharged his duty with fidelity to the utmoſt of his power, and that memorialiſt has had the honour of a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, during the preſent Parliament, in which capacity, as a ſervant of the people, his conduct has been uniformly directed by the beſt of his underſtanding, to promote the intereſt of this kingdom, humbly conceiving the well being of this iſland eſſentially conducive to the honour and ſupport of your Majeſty's government; that memorialiſt is, by every binding influence of allegiance and inviolable inclination, ready to riſk his life and property, if required, to maintain thoſe ineſtimable principles by which your Majeſty's illuſtrious family obtained the ſovereignty of theſe realms; but it is with the moſt poignant concern that memorialiſt finds himſelf compelled, by the pernicious meaſures of your Majeſty's Miniſters, and the indelible dictates of nature, to implore your Majeſty to withdraw him from the rank and honour he enjoys under your Majeſty, as Captain on half-pay, memorialiſt thinking it inconſiſtent with fidelity to your Majeſty, as a ſubject, or the people, as a repreſentative, to receive thoſe wages which render him liable to the command of Miniſters, the perpetration of whoſe deſigns death would now be as much preferable to, as it ever had been in the mind of memorialiſt to ſubmit to in the ſupport of your Majeſty's real glory and happineſs. Memorialiſt, therefore, humbly entreats your Majeſty, in your royal clemency, graciouſly to take his dutiful memorial into conſideration, as the only reward for his ſervice, that memorialiſt may be emancipated from the diſtreſſing apprehenſion which the preſent military preparations againſt America ſuggeſt, of being obliged to diſobey the commands of his Sovereign, or adopt the horrid alternative of ſtifling every impulſe of humanity, and rushing into the blood of kindred, fellow ſubjects, and countrymen.

[The above Gentleman, who is a member in the Iriſh Parliament for Tagmon, in the county of Wexford, as a Captain in the year 1760, raiſed 130 men (as the purchaſe of his company) on his own eſtate in Ireland, and ſerved all the remainder of the war in actual ſervice with the higheſt credit to himſelf.]

ANTIGUA, *May* 1,

A liſt of the prizes taken by his Majeſty's ſhips on this ſtation under the Hon. Admiral YOUNG, *ſent into* ANTIGUA, *and there condemned at ſeveral Courts of Vice Admiralty ſince the commencement of the prohibitory act.*

SHIP Peggy, Charles Kerby, from Philadelphia, taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Viper, Samuel Greaves.---Ship Two Brothers, James Johnſon, from ditto, taken by the Experiment, Robert Keeler.---Sloop Two Brothers, Jared Star, from New London, taken by the Viper.---Brig Greyhound, Walter Stephens, from Philadelphia, taken by the Argo, William Garnier.---Sloop Betſy & Molly, Hezekiah Perkins, from ditto, taken by the Pomona, William Young.---Schooner Two Brothers, Smith Milliner, from Virginia, ſeized by Bertie Entwiſle, Eſq; ſearcher.---Sloop Sally, Wilkey Dodge, from ditto, taken by the Portland, Thomas Demarique.--Brig Dolphin, Hugh Smith, from Philadelphia, ſeized by Bertie Entwiſle, Eſquire.---Sloop Diamond, Peter Wilney, from ditto, taken by the Pomona.---Schooner Polly, Matthew Van Alſtyn, from ditto, taken by ditto.---Ship Cheſter, David Ridley, from Cadiz, taken by the Viper.---Sloop America, Robert Campbell, from St. Croix to New York, taken by ditto.---Brig America, Jonathan Lambert, taken by the Lynx, Alexander Scot.---Sloop Martin & John, Martin Mahar, from North Carolina, ſeized by Bertie Entwiſle, Eſq;---Schooner Thomas, James M'Cabe, from Virginia, ſeized by Mr. John Fletcher.---Sloop Maryland, Samuel Sweet, from ditto, taken by the Portland.---Schooner Elizabeth, Benjamin Davis, from ditto, taken by the Viper.---Schooner Fanny, James Mahony, from ditto, ſeized by Mr. John Fletcher.---Schooner Sally & Betſy, James Green, from N. Carolina, taken by the Lynx.---Brig Dove, Wilkinſon Timmons, from ditto, taken by the Hind, Henry Bryne.---Brig Tartar, Benjamin Dean, from Georgia, taken by the Viper.---Brig Haucolt, and 8 negroes, John Southcomb, from Virginia, ſeized by Mr. John Fletcher.---Brig Betſy, and one negro, Thomas Wood, from ditto, taken by the Argo.---Sloop Sally, Nathaniel Packard, from ditto, taken by the Pomona.---Brig Sawney, Robert Woodhouſe, from Georgia, taken by the Viper.---Schooner, name unknown, and 56 negroes, from ———, taken by the Portland.---Brig Falmouth, John Martin, from ———, taken by the Argo.---Schooner Bumper, Hillery Moſely, from ———, taken by the Pomona.---Sloop Elizabeth, John Chace, from ———, taken by ditto.---Schooner Nancy, Samuel Hinkley, from Nantucket, taken by the Portland.---Brig Neptune, Hugh Ruſſel, from Georgia, taken by the Pomona.---Sloop Speedwell, Thomas Davis, from Newcaſtle on Delaware, taken by the Experiment.

HALIFAX *(Nova Scotia) June* 4.

WE have the following minutes, taken by a Gentleman who went paſſenger in the Savage ſloop of war to Quebec, and is returned, viz.—*Nigar, April* 20. Sailed from Halifax, for Quebec, with three ſail of tranſports under convoy, having on board the 47th regiment.—30th, Joined the Triton off Cape Chatt, with a convoy from England; the Lord Howe and Bute tranſports, and three victuallers, with the 29th regiment.—*May* 8. Arrived at Quebec. The Iſis, Surpriſe, and Martin arrived the 6th of May. The rebels flew from before Quebec the ſame day.—15th. Sailed from Quebec.—19th. Anchored at the iſle of Bic. The Hunter ſloop paſſed us with an expreſs to England.—21ſt. The Victory ſchooner anchored at Bic from Quebec, with an expreſs for Admiral Shuldham, had the misfortune to ſpring both maſts, which obliged her to put back again, and we took the expreſs on board.—22d. Sailed from Bic. The ſame day ſpoke the Juno, Capt. Dalrymple, and Blond, Capt. Pownal, with 33 ſail under their convoy, in which were the Generals Burgoyne and Philips, with 4000 troops, who ſailed from Spithead April 4th. The Caryſford and Pearl, with a convoy, ſailed from Ireland about the ſame time, with Col. Fraſer and ſeven regiments, viz. the 9th, 20th, 24th, 31ſt, 34th, 54th, and 62d. An embarkation of Brunſwick troops is expected at Portſmouth every day. The firſt diviſion of Heſſians, conſiſting of 8000, are likewiſe expected at Portſmouth. A battalion of guards were to embark in a few days for Boſton.

Extract of a letter from QUEBEC, *received per the Niger, dated May* 13.

" I ſhall endeavour to give you as particular an account of our beſiegement, during the courſe of the laſt winter, as time and circumſtances will permit, though no doubt you have heard part of it before.

" Nov. 14th, 1775, the rebels appeared on Abraham's Plains, and gave three huzzas, which compliment we returned, and ſent a few ſhot amongſt them, which they did not ſeem to like, and immediately left the plains and encamped at a ſmall diſtance from them.

" Dec. 10th, they opened a bomb battery of five mortars, which they played very briſkly, but did very little damage.

" Dec. 15th, they opened a battery of five pieces of cannon, about one quarter of a mile from this city, but our cannon ſoon drove them from their works, with the loſs of many lives.

" Dec. 31ſt, they ſtormed the upper and lower towns in three different parts at once, having divided their army into three brigades for that purpoſe, but we, *like brave ſoldiers!* beat them, with the loſs of their General (Montgomery) and his Aid de Camp (M'Pherſon) and ſeveral other officers and ſoldiers killed on the ſpot, a number wounded, and better than 400 taken priſoners. The whole amount of their loſs that

day was computed [illegible],700 killed, wounded, and taked prisoners, besides five mortars from their bomb battery, and several pieces of cannon. Our whole loss was one Captain and five privates killed, and five or six wounded.

"This spring the rebels opened two batteries upon the city, but did us little harm.

"May 6th, three men of war and some transports arrived from England, having on board the 29th regiment, who were immediately landed, and we sallied out upon the rebels; which so terrified them, that they left their camp, equipage, cannon, mortars, ammunition, &c. and fled.

"Thus ended our besiegement, which began Nov. 15th, 1775, and continued till May 6th, 1776, inclusive, five months, three weeks, and two days."

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 29.

LAST Sunday arrived at Falmouth, Casco Bay, a large French sloop, in 19 days from Martinico, laden with rum, wines, drugs, linens, cloths, &c. The master informs us there are a number of vessels on their passage bound to this and other ports; also assures us the French in general are firm friends to the American cause.

HARTFORD, *July* 11. Last week about 150 Tories in the Nine Partners, and places adjacent, rose in a body, fell upon the sons of liberty there, disarmed them, and took possession of the Committee Chamber, but were quelled by a party of near 3000 men from the western parts of this colony, and about 20 of their number taken and confined in prison.---May their ringleaders soon receive the punishment due to such traitors to the American States.

NEW YORK, *July* 20.

BY advices from Martinico, we learn, that the French General and Admiral in the West Indies will commence hostilities against Great Britain the moment that the independence of the American colonies is authenticated to them.

July 22. Wednesday several ships, to the number of about sixteen or twenty, part of the fleet at Staten island, got under way, and stood through the Narrows, but we have not been able to get any certain intelligence of their destination. Some conjecture they are bound to the eastward, to attempt an entrance through the Sound: Should that be the case, it affords us pleasure to think we are in a fit condition there also to give them a suitable reception.

Thursday the DECLARATION of the INDEPENDENCY of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA was published at the courthouse, where a number of people, true friends to the rights and liberties of this country, attended, and signified their approbation to it by loud acclamations. After which the coat of arms of his Majesty George III. was torn to pieces and burnt in the presence of the spectators.

General Sullivan, with the whole northern army, we hear, is retreated to Ticonderoga (165 miles from Albany, and 265 from this city) a very advantageous spot, and where it is believed he will in a short time be sufficiently reinforced and fortified to withstand any attack that may be made by our cruel unrelenting enemies.

Extract of a letter from BOSTON, *July* 1.

"Last Saturday Commodore Banks's first Lieutenant, killed in the engagement with Capt. Mugford, was found by a fifer on Deer islands. He had in his pocket five guineas and four dollars, a gold watch, and by his side a silver hilted sword."

Extract of a letter from ALBANY, *July* 15.

"Last Saturday evening a plot was discovered here (by confession of two Tories) that this week the city was to be set on fire in different places, and the magazines blown up. Yesterday between 2 and 300 men went out with their arms to take up these scoundrels, who, by information, were sculking in the woods, &c. and they have taken several of them. As there are no soldiers in town, the inhabitants watch 24 hours round to guard the Tory jail, magazine, &c."

Lately was launched at Newbury Port, the second continental frigate of 32 guns, named the HANCOCK.

We learn from the New Hampshire gazette, that the people there are in high spirits, and pushing up with all expedition to join their brethren under General Sullivan.

Yesterday several discharges of cannon and musketry were heard in this city, and by the appearance of a cloud of smoke over Bergen point, it is imagined our people on the Jersey shore have had a skirmish with the enemy from Staten island.

July 24. The men of war, that lately went up the North river, lie in Haverstraw Bay. Their tenders cruise about, and last Saturday one of them went near the fort, upon which our people fired a 32 pounder at her, which went through her quarter, when she tacked about, and stood down the river. Some time after, they landed a party of their men at Peek's Kill, set fire to a wheat field, and burnt the house of Mr. Lilly. A number of the militia were soon collected, who attacked and killed seven of them, without any loss on our side.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 24.

SINCE our last a great number of troops from Maryland, and the different counties of this province, have passed through this city on their way to the Jersies, where, no doubt, they will prove to the world they deserve liberty.

On Friday last the Honourable the Continental Congress appointed Col. Samuel Griffin to be Deputy Adjutant General to the flying camp.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 2d battalion of this city, dated AMBOY, *July* 22d, 1776.

"We arrived here Saturday morning from Woodbridge, with our battalion, except Capt. Wilcox's company, who are stationed at Smith's farm, on Woodbridge Neck. We are now in full view of the enemy, only separated by the sound, which is about as wide as Schuylkill, our men are in high spirits, and longing for an opportunity to have a skirmish with them.---Yesterday Col. Atlee's battalion came in and marched along the beach; they made a good appearance, and I think alarmed the enemy not a little. We could distinctly see a number of the officers observing with spy-glasses, and their men drew up in a line appeared greatly surprised. We have here Col. Miles, Col. Atlee, the 2d battalion, Capt. Moulder's company, and a Jersey company of artillery, in all about 1500 men. It is supposed the enemy have about 1000 men opposite us: When our numbers are a little more augmented it is expected we shall do something. To-day our encampment will be marked out, and to-morrow the battalion will pitch their tents."

IN CONGRESS, *July* 10, 1776.

THE committee to whom the cartel between Brigadier General Arnold and Captain Foster, and the several papers thereto relating, were committed, having had the same under their consideration, and made diligent inquiry into the facts, have agreed to the following report:

They find that a party of 390 continental troops, under the command of Col. Bedel, was posted at the Cedars, about 43 miles above Montreal; that they had there formed some works of defence, the greater part of them piqueted lines, the rest a breastwork of earth, with two [illegible] pieces mounted.

That on Wednesday the 16th of May, Col. Bedel received intelligence that a party of the enemy, consisting of about 600 regulars, Canadians and Indians, were on their way to attack his post, and were then within 9 miles of it; that Col. Bedel thereon set out himself for Montreal, to procure a reinforcement, whereupon the command at the Cedars devolved on Major Butterfield.

That on Thursday a reinforcement, under the command of Major Sherburne, marched from Montreal for the Cedars, while a larger detachment should be getting ready to proceed thither with Brigadier General Arnold.

That on Friday the 19th the enemy, under the command of Captain Foster, invested the post at the Cedars, and for two days kept up a loose scattering fire; that Major Butterfield proposed from the very first to surrender the post, and refused repeated solicitations from his officers and men to permit them to sally out on the enemy.

That on Sunday afternoon, a flag being sent in by the enemy, Major Butterfield agreed to surrender the fort and garrison to Captain Foster, capitulating with him (whether verbally or in writing does not appear) that the garrison should not be put into the hands of the Savages, and that their baggage should not be plundered.

That at the time of the surrender, the enemy consisted of about 40 regulars, 200 Canadians, and 400 Indians, and had no cannon; the garrison had sustained no injury from the fire, but the having one man wounded; they had 20 rounds of cartridges a man, 30 rounds for one field-piece, 5 for another, half a barrel of gunpowder, 15 pounds of musket ball, and provision sufficient to have lasted them 20 or 30 days. Major Butterfield knew that a reinforcement was on its way, and moreover was so near the main body of the army that he could not doubt of being supported by that.

That immediately on the surrender, the garrison was put into the custody of the Savages, who plundered them of their baggage, and even stripped them of their clothes.

That Major Sherburne having landed, on Monday the 20th, at Quiserchenes, about nine miles from the Cedars, and marched on with his party, consisting then of 200 men, to within four miles thereof, was

[illegible]

were attacked by about 600 of the enemy—that he maintained his ground about an hour, and then, being constrained to retreat, performed the same in good order, receiving and returning a constant fire for about 40 minutes, when the enemy finding means to post advanced parties in such a manner as to intercept their further retreat, they also were made prisoners of war.

That they were immediately put into the custody of the Savages, carried to where Major Butterfield's party were, and stripped of their baggage and wearing apparel.

That two of them were put to death that evening, four or five others at different times afterwards, one of whom was of those who surrendered on capitulation at the Cedars, and was killed on the eighth day after that surrender. That one was first shot, and while retaining life and sensation was roasted, as was related by his companion now in possession of the Savages, who saw the fact, and that several others, being worn down by fatigue and cruelty, were left exposed in an island naked and perishing with cold and hunger.

That while Major Sherburne was in custody of the enemy, Captain Foster required of him and the other officers to sign a cartel stipulating the exchange of themselves and their men for as many of equal condition of the British troops in our possession. And farther, notwithstanding the exchange, neither themselves nor men should ever again bear arms, against the British government. And for the performance of this four hostages were to be delivered, which they, being under the absolute power of the enemy, did sign.

That on Sunday the 26th, the prisoners were carried to Joingreheer, when it was discovered that General Arnold was approaching and making dispositions to attack them.

That Capt. Foster, having desired Major Sherburne to attend a flag which he was about to send to General Arnold for confirmation of the cartel, carried him into the Council of the Indians then sitting, who told him "that it was a mercy never before shewn in their wars, that they had put to death so few of the prisoners, but that he must expect, and so inform General Arnold, that they should certainly kill every man who should thereafter fall into their hands." That Capt. Foster joined in desiring that the bloody message should be delivered to General Arnold, and pressed that he should be notified, that if he rejected the cartel, and attacked him, every man of the prisoners would be put to instant death.

That General Arnold was extremely averse from entering into any agreement, and was at length induced to do it, by no other motive than that of saving the prisoners from cruel and inhuman death, threatened in such terms as left no doubt it was to be perpetrated; and that he did in the end conclude it after several flags received from Capt. Foster, and a relinquishment by him of the unequal article restraining our soldiers from again bearing arms.

That the prisoners, so stipulated to be given up to the enemy, were not in the possession of General Arnold, nor under his direction, but were, at that time, distributed through various parts of the continent, under the orders of this House.

That four hostages were accordingly delivered to Captain Foster, who were immediately plundered and stripped by the Savages; and on his part were delivered a Major, 4 Captains, 16 subalterns, and 335 privates, as specified in a certificate of Capt. James Osgood, and others of whom no specification of their names or number has yet been transmitted; that he retained twelve Canadians, alleging, in his justification, express orders so to do; and that living in a military government, they were to be considered even in a worse light than deserters from his Majesty's armies. These he carried away in irons, but afterwards released; that he permitted the Indians to carry into their countries several others natives of the United States, for purposes unknown.

That during the time of their captivity not half food was allowed the prisoners. They were continually insulted, buffeted, and ill treated by the Savages; and when the first parties of them were carried off from the shore, to be delivered to General Arnold, balls of mud were fired at them, and at the last parties, musket balls.

Whereupon the Congress came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, that all acts, contrary to good faith, the laws of nature, or the custom of civilized nations, done by the officers and soldiers of his Britannic Majesty, or by foreigners, or Savages, taken into his service, are to be considered as done by his orders, unless indemnification be made in cases which admit indemnification, and in all other cases, unless immediate and effective measures be taken by him or his officers for bringing to condign punishment the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the act.

Resolved, that the plundering the baggage of the garrison at the Cedars, stripping them of their clothes, and delivering them into the hands of the Savages, was a breach of the capitulation on the part of the enemy, for which indemnification ought to be demanded.

Resolved, that the murder of the prisoners of war was a gross and inhuman violation of the laws of nature and nations; that condign punishment should be inflicted on the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the same; and that, for this purpose, it be required that they be delivered into our hands.

Resolved, that the agreement entered into by General Arnold was a mere sponsion on his part, he not being invested with powers for the disposal of prisoners not in his possession, nor under his direction; and that therefore it is subject to be ratified or annulled at the discretion of this House.

Resolved, that the shameful surrender of the post at the Cedars is chargeable on the commanding officer. That such other of the prisoners, as were taken there, shewed a willingness and desire to fight the enemy; and that Major Sherburne, and the prisoners taken with him, though their disparity of numbers were great, fought the enemy bravely for a considerable time, and surrendered at last, but on absolute necessity; on which considerations, and on which alone, it is resolved that the said sponsion be ratified, and that an equal number of captives from the enemy of the same rank and condition be restored to them as stipulated by the said sponsion.

Resolved, that previous to the delivery of the prisoners to be returned on one part, the British commander in Canada be required to deliver into our hands the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the horrid murder committed on the prisoners, to suffer such punishment as their crime deserves; and also to make indemnification for the plunder at the Cedars, taken contrary to the faith of the capitulation; and that, until such delivery and indemnification be made, the said prisoners be not delivered.

Resolved, that if the enemy shall commit any farther violences by putting to death, torturing, or otherwise ill treating the prisoners retained by them, or any of the hostages put into their hands, recourse be had to retaliation, as the sole means of stopping the progress of human butchery; and that, for that purpose punishments of the same kind and degree be inflicted on an equal number of the captives from thence in our possession, till they shall be taught due respect to the violated rights of nations.

Resolved, that a copy of this report be transmitted to the Commander in Chief of the continental forces, to be by him sent to Generals Howe and Burgoyne.

By order of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

July 25. Last Tuesday the Convention of this province appointed the following Gentlemen as a Council of Safety, viz. David Rittenhouse, Samuel Mifflin, Jonathan B. Smith, Timothy Matlack, Samuel Morris, jun. Owen Biddle, James Cannon, Samuel Howell, Nathaniel Falconer, Frederick Kohl, Samuel Morris, sen. Thomas Wharton, jun. Henry Kepple, jun. Joseph Blewer, George Gray, John Bull, Henry Wynkoop, Benjamin Bartholomew, John Hubley, Michael Swoope, Daniel Hunter, William Lyon, Peter Rhoad, David Epsty, John Witzel, and John Moore, Esquires.

Extract of a letter from CROWNPOINT, *dated July* 3, 1776.

"I wrote you last from the Sorel, immediately after the action of the eighth ult. near Trois Rivieres. I gave you a just account of it in my letter. We lost in the whole about two hundred and forty, amongst whom were Colonel Irwin and Lieutenant Eddie of our regiment. We were a third part of the force in the engagement, and lost about a third of the men. The badness of the ground, great fatigue, and mistake of the way, prevented us from getting to the town at day-break, otherwise we should have made one of the boldest attacks that late years has produced. The enemy, it is true, were treble our number; but we, being favoured with the surprize, and they unacquainted with our force, should have been very near carrying the place, or making an honourable exit, for it would have been conquer or die. Fate, however, determined otherwise. Our loss was considerable, and that of the enemy equal, if not greater. Something must have prevented them from acting with vigour, for had we been in their situation, possessing their advantages of artillery and shipping, we could have beat four times our number. We thought it prudent to retreat, in order to secure our boats, as we had no prospect of carrying the place; and made, I think, a good one, considering all things.

"Just as I closed my last letter to you, we heard the enemy's cannon, and expected an attack at the Sorel; we prepared ourselves to receive them, but they did not approach that day. We had certain information that between five and ten thousand had arrived in Canada, that the greatest part were within a few leagues of us, and that the Indians and Canadians, with some regulars from near the Cedars, were preparing with a large body to take possession of a narrow part of the lake, on this side St. John's, and cut off our supplies of provisions and stores, whilst another

laſt gets up the river St. Lawrence, and takes poſſeſſion of Chamblee. We had not above three thouſand troops in Canada, that were fit for duty, and a number equal to them were ſick with the ſmallpox and other diſorders, who, conſuming the ſame quantity of proviſions as the healthy, were a burthen to us. We had many places to hold. The enemy's ſhipping were maſters of St. Lawrence, and riding triumphant wherever they pleaſed. Above Dechambeau there is no place that can be ſo fortified as to prevent veſſels from paſſing. At ſeveral places between Chamblee and the mouth of the Sorel, the river St. Lawrence runs within a league, the mouth of which laſt river if the enemy once poſſeſſed, which would have been done on the north ſide, without coming near our batteries, our retreat would be effectually cut off; and in caſe they ſhould make any attempt that way, we had no proſpect of a reinforcement, to enable us to keep poſſeſſion of Canada. In ſhort, as we ſaw it was impoſſible, whilſt the enemy commanded the waters of St. Lawrence, it was agreed, in council, that this place, being of the greateſt conſequence, ought to be fortified and ſecured, and we ſhould immediately leave Canada, and come here.

"The troops were ordered from Montreal, and other parts of the country, to St. John's. A ſickly army, and a large quantity of baggage and ſtores were to be conveyed away. In a few days, with great trouble and fatigue, we arrived at St. John's, expecting every moment to meet the enemy. Part of our army, the ſick, amounting to upwards of three thouſand, we ſent off for Crownpoint; with the reſt we came to the Iſle aux Noix, perhaps the moſt ſickly ſpot in the world, where we waited for the return of the boats. The enemy came to the Sorel the night after we left it; and, ſuppoſing us to be there, fired ſeveral ſhot againſt our works. They alſo got up to Montreal juſt after our men had left it.

"On the 21ſt ult. we met with a very great loſs in our regiment; Captains M'Clane, Adams, and Rippie, Lieutenants M'Ferran, M'Calliſter, and Hogg, and Enſigns Luſk and Culbertſon, with four privates, went over from the Iſle aux Noix to the weſtern ſhore of the lake, about a mile from the camp, but within ſight, to fiſh and divert themſelves. Captain M'Clane prudently propoſed to carry arms, but was unfortunately over-ruled.

"Some Indians obſerved their motions; and, while they were at a houſe, drinking ſome ſpruce beer, the ſavages ſurrounded them, killed Captain Adams, Enſign Culbertſon, and two privates, whom they ſcalped in the moſt inhuman and barbarous manner, and carried off priſoners Captain M'Clane, Lieutenants M'Ferran, M'Calliſter, and Hogg, and the other two privates; but a party coming to their relief from the camp, Captain Rippie and Enſign Luſk made their eſcape. The priſoners were doubtleſs carried directly to the regulars at Montreal. We expect they will be exchanged in a ſhort time. Some more of our people, I believe about ſix, were killed and ſcalped by the Indians the ſame day, about ſix miles above the Iſland, by the treachery of a Scotchman of the name of M'Donald. However, our vigilance and attention has been ſuch, that nothing of the kind has ſince happened.

"The enemy, conſidering us intimidated, and apprehending we would not fight, ſent ſeveral Indians and Canadians to line the waters, and obſerve our motions. Colonels Wayne and Hartley, having information that ſome perſons were ſeen at the place where Captain Adams was killed, took a party over in the evening, when they ſaw a man on the top of the houſe looking at them, upon which they puſhed forward through a ſwamp, found freſh tracts, ſaw Indian wigwams and fires; they purſued them for ſome diſtance, and took a fine horſe and ſaddle, which ſome regular officer had been riding, but night prevented their overtaking the enemy. It was propoſed that a party of one thouſand men ſhould go from the Iſle aux Noix by land to the Iſle a Mot whilſt the reſt went in batteaus; Colonel Hartley was of the party, with two hundred and fifty rifle-men out of his regiment. They ſcoured the country, traverſed diſagreeable ſwamps, and deſtroyed the houſe, mills, &c. of the traitor M'Donald beforementioned, who had fled the morning before they got to his houſe; near the houſe finding freſh tracks and fires, they renewed their purſuit, but could not overtake the enemy."

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *dated July* 22, 1776.

"Saturday came up from Lord Howe, a flag of truce, Adjutant General Patterſon of the Britiſh army. He landed near our battery, and paſſed through the life-guards of General Waſhington, and had a private conference with him at Col. Knox's for near half an hour, the particulars of which I am this moment informed of by a perſon of diſtinction. —One piece of his buſineſs was, that he urged the General to accept of the letter, and that Lord Howe was extremely ſorry it could not be received, as it was of a private nature. General Waſhington told the Adjutant, as for himſelf, he did not mind the title; but the General Officers did not think proper for him to receive it without; and that he could not on any account receive it. The Adjutant behaved with great politeneſs, and made uſe of the forms neceſſary to a perſon in the General's ſituation, as, *May it pleaſe your Excellency*, &c. &c. Another thing was, that Lord Howe was very much averſe to barbarity,* but as the army in the northern department did not come under his juriſdiction, he could do nothing in it; the command being devolved to the Generals Carlton and Burgoyne. He then mentioned an exchange of Maſter Lovel for Major Skeen, which General Waſhington wanted done when at Cambridge, but they would not then do it; and our General told him it could not be done till he wrote to the Continental Congreſs concerning it.——Yeſterday afternoon ſix ſhips and a brig came within the Narrows. A ſervant man of Mr. Charles M'Evers's was taken up yeſterday at Long Iſland ferry, dreſſed in woman's clothes. He had a letter directed to Mr. Alexander Wallace. He was carried before the General and has ſince been ordered to gaol under a ſtrong guard.——Our army has left Crownpoint, and come to Ticonderoga. General Sullivan is come to town. It is ſaid the Britiſh army are fortifying St. John's, and building ſome veſſels."

* *This was in anſwer to a meſſage ſent by General Waſhington, reſpecting the barbarity of the Indians to ſome of our people in Canada.*

Tranſlation of a letter written by a French officer now in the ſervice of the States of America, to a French nobleman at Paris.

"MY LORD, PHILADELPHIA, *July* 5, 1776.

"After the permiſſion you were pleaſed to grant me to come to this country, I am at laſt arrived; not without many dangers, and great expence. I found here a happy people, averſe to oppreſſion, without any ſpirit of ſedition, active and laborious, with all the neceſſary qualifications required to the foundation of a powerful republic; able to ſupport itſelf without the aſſiſtance of Europe. This immenſe country poſſeſſes all advantages, and its true riches conſiſt in the produce of its ſoil. It is as yet in its infancy; but ſtill it is a vigorous child, that in reality has no more need of its mother nor its neighbours, provided it never intermeddle with the balance of Europe. Perhaps, my Lord, you will not conſider theſe things in the light I do; but this country might be the greateſt market for our manufactures, could we once give thoſe people a taſte for thoſe which we have in great abundance, and with which Great Britain uſed to furniſh them to the amount of immenſe ſums. I found the people generally inclined for abſolute independency, and willing to ſupport it with their lives and fortunes. I was ſurpriſed to ſee their troops exerciſe and manœuvre as well as they do; and were they not animated by the love of liberty, they would be an unparalelled prodigy; but when that takes place all wonder ceaſes. I viſited many of their fortifications, which have been raiſed with an amazing celerity. I never knew ſo many, and ſuch good works, performed in ſo ſhort a time. I was accompanied in this tour by ſeveral General Officers, particularly by Majors General Putnam and Gates, and a member of the Congreſs. I told them my opinion of thoſe works, and I have been deſired to raiſe ſome neceſſary ones here where they are required.

"This government, its form, its liberty, are ſo ſimilar to that of the ancient and once happy people of Bretagne (the country of my nativity) that I am delighted with it; and, if I can be uſeful to the United States, I intend to end my days in them. I ſhall regard my original country and its ſubjects as my family, and if I can be uſeful to them, and any thing advantageous to the American States, and equally agreeable to France, could be propoſed here, I would undertake to offer it with the greateſt pleaſure, without requiring from the King of France either honours, pecuniary rewards, or any other mark of gratitude. All my ſatisfaction would conſiſt in the inward feelings of my ſoul, if I could once by my endeavours ſet on foot a commercial correſpondence, equally beneficial to my former country and that which I now adopt. You will imagine, my Lord, that I am too haſty; but permit me to aſſure you, that after mature deliberation, and poſitive information of the ſtrength of America, I am convinced they are able to reſiſt againſt all their enemies. If the Americans have not the greateſt knowledge in the art of war, they have great advantages from the ſituation of their country, undaunted courage, determined reſolution, and the beſt and moſt glorious cauſe. Nothing will be able to divide them. Every precaution is taken againſt their interior enemies, whoſe number is inſignificant. Such a ſolemn and well ſupported reſolution gives me the higheſt opinion of theſe privileged ſouls, who defend their rights without oſtentation or fuſtian, and who deſire only liberty and independency. They already feel that ſuch a ſtate is not a chimera, as is too generally thought in Europe, Switzerland excepted.—— I have the honour, my Lord, to incloſe you the declaration of independency, publiſhed yeſterday by the Hon. the Congreſs of the United American States, and, to prevent the danger of my letter miſcarrying, ſhall ſend it by duplicate. I have the honour to be, *&c.*"

BOSTON, *July* 18. By Mr Stone, we learn, that the day before he left St. Peter's, a French man of war arrived there from France, who informed, that the Spaniards had declared war against Portugal.

Last Saturday arrived at Salem, from Guadaloupe, the schooner Polly, David M'Cloud master, who has brought one hundred casks of powder, about seventy or eighty small arms, a number of carriage and swivel guns, a quantity of brimstone, shot, flints, &c.

It is reported that Captain Johnson, in the Yankee privateer, who sent into this port two valuable prizes, on his passage home the prisoners rose and overcame the privateer, confined him and his crew in irons, and carried them into Halifax.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 10.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with extracts of letters from officers of rank in Fincastle, from which we learn, that on Sunday the 21st of last month (the day before the engagement mentioned in our last) a large party of Indians attacked the Watauga fort, in which were 150 men. They fired on a great number of women who went out at day-break to milk their cows, and chased them into the fort, but providentially did not kill one of them. They fired briskly on the fort till 8 o'clock, but without effect, and then retired with considerable loss, as was supposed from the quantity of blood found; but they returned to the attack, and were besieging the fort six days after, as a messenger who was slipped out informed our men on Holstein. A detachment was sent to relieve the fort, and it was expected they would do so on Monday the 29th. A party of 100 men of the militia fell in with a party of 40 Cherokees, who were 50 miles on this side the island at one of the deserted plantations, and killed five, took one prisoner, and twenty guns.---It is worthy of our observation, that in these several skirmishes with the Indians, in all of which we did more execution than in some of the principal actions of the last war, we lost not a man. No one can reflect on this, and many other circumstances which have attended the present war with the British tyrant, without acknowledging that he sees evident proofs of the Divine Interposition in our favour.

Sunday evening arrived in town from Philadelphia, under an escort of light-horse, a waggon containing continental dollars to the amount of 500,000l.

On Monday last, being court day, the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE was publicly proclaimed in the town of Richmond, before a large concourse of respectable freeholders of Henrico county, and upwards of 200 of the militia, who assembled on that grand occasion. It was received with universal shouts of joy, and re-echoed by three vollies of small arms, The same evening the town was illuminated, and the members of the committee held a club, when many patriotic toasts were drank. Although there were near 1000 people present, the whole was conducted with the utmost decorum, and the satisfaction visible in every countenance sufficiently evinces their determination to support it with their lives and fortunes.

Now will America's sons her fame increase
In arms and science, with glory, honour, and peace.

A Captain of a vessel, who is just arrived with powder and arms, informs, that he met with Lord Dunmore's fleet off the Capes, standing out to sea, in two divisions, one to the southward, and the other to the northward. They have been several days lying in Lynhaven Bay, and have burnt some small vessels which probably they had not men to manage, or were unfit for a voyage.———May they never return.

It is reported that the ministerial fleet, with Clinton, Cornwallis, and the troops, are sailed from South Carolina (being now convinced that the subjugation of that province is impracticable) and that their place of destination is New York.

Last Sunday morning, at the camp near the college, a soldier's musket went of by accident, and killed on the spot one Matthew Fowler, a serjeant in the 1st regiment.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Council of Safety, August 3, 1776.

WHEREAS this Board, anxious to detect all Persons concerned in counterfeiting the Currency of this State, and influenced by Reports injurious to Mr. *William Edwards*'s Character, and by Misinformation, ordered Mr. *Edwards* to be brought before us for Examination, and he was brought and examined accordingly: We, in Justice to injured Innocence, and to prevent that Imputation of Guilt which might arise from the Circumstance of apprehending Mr. *Edwards*, do, with infinite Pleasure, declare, that, after the strictest Scrutiny into his Conduct, the Charge was found totally groundless, and he was most honourably acquitted. *By Order.*

CORNELIUS HARNET, President.

JAMES GREEN, *Secry.*

To be SOLD *at public Auction, on the Premises, on* TUESDAY *the 3d of* SEPTEMBER *next (if fair, otherwise the next fair Day) pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mr.* THOMAS FLEMING, *deceased,*

ABOUT 270 Acres of good LAND, situate in *Gloucester* County, about seven Miles from the Courthouse, and within one Mile of *York* River, very convenient for good Fish and Oysters, with a good Dwelling House about 40 by 20, and other necessary Houses, and a fine Apple Orchard of about 140 choice Fruit Trees thereon. At the same Time and Place will be sold all the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c. together with the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the said Estate. Two Years Credit will be allowed for the Land, and twelve Months for the personal Estate, except for Sums not exceeding twenty five Shillings, for which ready Money will be expected. Bonds, with incontestible Security, will be required by

THE EXECUTORS.

☞ The Land may be seen by applying to Mr. *Zachariah Gardner*, or Mr. *Lewis Walden*, near the Premises.

RICHMOND TOWN, *July* 31, 1776.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, at this Place, a very fine SLOOP fit for the *West India* Trade, 3200 Bushels Burthen, five Years old, sails very fast, and well found, was built by *John Goodrich*, Senior, for his own private Use. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Sloop may know the Terms, and see an Inventory of her Materials, by applying to their humble Servant,

(ll) NICHOLAS B. SEABROOKS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Williamsburg*, the last of *March*, a BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 5 Inches high, 7 or 8 Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, trots and gallops, a white Nose, marked in the right Ear with an Underkeel, his Brand forgot. Whoever delivers said Horse to Mr. *Edmund Bacon* in *James City*, or the Subscriber at *Goochland* Courthouse, or gives me Intelligence so that I get him again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, (ll) WILLIAM BAILEY.

AT a General Court-Martial held at Camp at *Springfield* the 3d Day of *August* 1776, by Order of the Hon. Brigadier General *Lewis*, for the Trial of Lieutenant *Peter Jones* of the 6th Regiment, arrested by Col. *Buckner* for Neglect of Duty and insolent Behaviour:

Major *Hendricks* President.

Capt. *Davis*, Lieut. *Pettus*, Capt. *Towles*, Lieut. *Curd*, Capt. *Fox*, Ensign *Burnet*, } Members { Capt. *Johnson*, Lieut. *Clayton*, Capt. *Crockan*, Lieut. *Murray*, Lieut. *Crump*, Ensign *Smith*.

The Court being duly sworn, Lieut. *Jones* appeared, and was made acquainted with the Charge. Col. *Buckner* also appeared, and said, that between 9 and 10 o'Clock in the Evening of *Saturday* last he was going Home to his Tent, that he was stopped by a Sentinel who had the wrong Counter-sign; that he sent for Lieut. *Jones*, who was Officer of the Guard, and inquired of him the Reason of it, who said, that he had given the Sentinel the Counter-sign himself, which was of his own Make; that he asked the said Lieutenant why he did not wait on the Commanding Officer for the Counter-sign, and was answered, that he did not know it was his Duty to do so, as the Officer he had relieved had given a Counter-sign, and he thought he might do it as well as other Officers. Col. *Buckner* told the Lieutenant that it was owing either to Neglect or Contempt, and was answered it was intended as neither. Lieutenant *Rose* was sworn a Witness; said, that when he was Officer of the Guard he had no Counter sign given him, but made one himself; that he was applied to by Lieut. *Jones* to know how he *(Jones)* could get the Counter-sign, and that he informed him, that when he was on Guard he made the Counter-sign himself. Lieut. *Jones*, in his Defence, says, that he received no Counter-sign from the Officer of the Day, and did not know it to be his Duty to wait on the Commanding Officer for it, as he had been informed, by the Officer whom he relieved, that the Officer had made the Counter-sign; that he did not intend the least insult or insolence to Col. *Buckner* in what he said to him on Saturday Evening.

The Court having considered the Case, are of Opinion, that Lieut. *Jones* is not guilty either of Neglect of Duty or insolent Behaviour, and that he be therefore released from his Arrest.

G. SEATON, J. A. Major HENDRICKS, President.

Brigadier General *Lewis* agrees with the Court so far as to release Lieut. *Peter Jones*, but begs Lieut. *Jones* to make himself more acquainted with his Duty as an Officer, that in future he may not be guilty of such Mistakes. (ll)

THE Public are hereby informed, that NEW BATH, in *Louisa* County, ten Miles above the Courthouse, is now in good Repair, and has every Accommodation neceſſary for Gentlemen and Ladies who are inclined to retire from the lower Parts of the Country during the unhealthy Seaſon. The Waters from long Experience have been found excellent for removing ſlow Fevers, Agues and Fevers, and all lingering Diſorders, and is a ſpeedy Remedy for Ulcers, Inflammations, &c. The utmoſt Diligence will be uſed to render the Place agreeable, by the Public's moſt obedient humble Servant,

(1) NATHANIEL ANDERSON.

PETERSBURG, *Auguſt* 2, 1776.

WE intend to leave the Colony immediately.

HENRY LOCHHEAD.
(1) JAMES BARTLET.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, about 9 Years old, and branded on the near Buttock T P, in a Piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

(1) JOSEPH DICKINSON.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, ſeven Hogs, *viz.* a GRIZZLED SOW, with a white Liſt over her Shoulders, her Ears ſo torn that the Mark cannot be made out.——Two BARROWS, one a dark Grizzle, the other ſpotted with Black, both marked with a Crop and Slit in the right Ear, a Crop and Underkeel in the Left.——Alſo four Shoats unmarked, three of them BOARS, one with a white Liſt, another black all over, the third a Grizzle, with a white Liſt, and the SOW SHOAT white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 10s.

FRANCIS AUSTIN.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a BAY MARE COLT about 18 Months old, 3 Feet 10½ Inches high, neither docked nor branded.——Alſo a RED and WHITE HEIFER about 3 Years old, and marked with a Crop in each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed, the Colt to 1l. 17s. 6d. and the Heifer to 2l. 2s. 6d. FRANCIS AUSTIN.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a BAY MARE about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, 14 or 15 Years old, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, ſome Saddle Spots on her Back, a Switch Tail and ſhort Mane, branded on the near Buttock I; and on the near Shoulder, very blindly, I B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s. (1) ISHAM MALONE.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a DARKISH BROWN BULL about two Years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25s.

(1) STEPHEN MABRY.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, on *Blueſtone* Creek, a BROWN STEER about 4 Years old, with ſome white Spots on his left Flank, and ſome on his left Thigh, marked with a Half Crop in the right Ear, and a Slit in the left. (1) FRANCIS BARNES.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, near *Fourmile* Creek, a pale red STEER about 3 Years old, marked with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and a Slit in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40

MILNER REDFORD.

TAKEN up, in *Loudoun*, a GRAY MARE much flea-bitten, about 13 Hands high, appears to be old, and branded on the left Shoulder F. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

(1) PHINEAS SKINNER.

NEW KENT, *June* 25, 1776.

TAKEN up, between *Frazer*'s Ordinary, in this County, and *Richmond* Town, a CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Blaze in his Forehead, his Brand F, on the left Shoulder, and his left hind Foot white. The Owner may have him by applying to the Subſcriber, and paying Charges.

FRANCIS to join their bre

TAKEN up, on *Moffat*'s Creek, in *Auguſta*, a dirty coloured black HORSE about 10 Years old, all his Feet and Part of his Legs white, a large Blaze in his Forehead down to his Noſe, a long Bob Tail, his Mane roached on the near Side, and branded on the near Buttock A. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. 10s. (1) JOHN NICKLE.

WANTED,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN that has been uſed to Waſhing, Ironing, and other Houſe Work. Any Perſon having ſuch a Negro to diſpoſe of may hear of a ready Money Purchaſer by applying to the Printers. If ſhe has a Child or two, they will be purchaſed with her.

ABLE SEAMEN

WANTED for a new Ship lying at *Edenton*, *North Carolina*. Extraordinary Wages will be given. Apply to Capt. *Alexander Thomſon* on Board, or to the Subſcriber at *Milner*'s.

NANSEMOND, *July* 26. MICHAEL WALLACE.

HANOVER *County*, *July* 26, 1776.

TO be SOLD on the Premiſes, on *Friday* the 1ſt of *September* next, 672 Acres of LAND in *Louiſa* County, belonging to the Eſtate of Captain *Francis Smith*, deceaſed. The Soil is exceeding fine for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. There is on the Land a Plantation cleared, and all neceſſary Outhouſes for Cropping. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security to

THOMAS SMITH.

JAMESTOWN CAMP, *July* 25, 1776.

MR. *John Davis*, of *Surry* County, having paſſed in this Camp ſeveral Bills of the *North Carolina* Currency, which were ſuſpected to be counterfeit, he was arreſted in Order to be brought through the proper Channel to Trial: Upon Inquiry into the Matter, his Innocency appeared, and he was diſcharged.----Mr. *Davis* apprehending that his Character may ſuffer unleſs this Affair of his being taken into Cuſtody is explained to the World, the Officers of this Camp do cordially certify that he fully ſatisfied them of his having no Deſign to impoſe counterfeit Bills on any Perſon whatever, and that they think him an honeſt Member of civil Society.

(3‡) Signed by EDWARD CARRINGTON.
NICHOLAS CABELL.

FOR SALE,

On reaſonable Terms, or may be chartered to any Port in BRITAIN,

A STRONG well built SCHOONER, little more than two Years old, a good Sea Boat, and ſails well, Burthen about 90 Tons, or 4250 Buſhels, now lying at *Cumberland*, in *Pamunkey* River. She is well found for the Sea, ſome of her principal Sails new, her Topſails very little worn, a roomy Cabin, and two State Rooms gentecly papered, with a large Steerage. This veſſel may be fitted to carry 30 Paſſengers, with Convenience; and as ſeveral have made Application already for that Purpoſe, provided I could engage that Number, I would take them at 25l. current Money each, and find every Thing but Bedding. For further Particulars inquire of the Subſcriber in *Cheſterfield*.——A Man qualified to take Charge of ſuch a veſſel as Captain, and four Seamen, will meet with good Encouragement on Application to WILLIAM BLACK.

N. B. The Subſcriber has lately procured a Maſter Workman, who underſtands moſt of the Branches of the WEAVING BUSINESS, and will ſoon have four Looms fitted up, when he propoſes taking in Work, either plain or figured, in Cotton, Linen, or Woollen, at the uſual Prices.

AMHERST, *June* 6, 1776.

RUN from the Subſcriber, the 15th of laſt Month, a remarkably ſtrong well made Negro Fellow named BEN, formerly the Property of Mr. *John Nicholas* of *Buckingham*, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 30 Years old, with thick Legs, a ſurly Countenance, hoarſe Voice, and works at the Carpenter's and Shoemaker's Trades. He paſſed laſt Fall, at *Fredericksburg*, for a free Man, by the Name of *John Savage*, and has an *Indian* Woman for his Wife who ſome Time ago lived in *Goochland*. It is probable they are together, as ſhe ſold off, and moved from her late Dwelling Place in *Albemarle*, a few Days before the Fellow ran away. Any Perſon that will deliver the above Slave to Mr. *John Nicholas* in *Buckingham*, or the Subſcriber in *Amherſt*, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS Reward, and what the Law allows.

(12‡) PATRICK ROSE.

To be ſold, at public Auction, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. John Todd Bickerton, *deceaſed, at* Bedford *Courthouſe, on Monday the* 23*d of* September *next, being Court Day,*

A TRACT of LAND on *Falling* River, in ſaid County, containing 1848 Acres, with a Plantation and Improvements thereon. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with approved Security, to (8) THE EXECUTORS.

N. B. Mrs. *Martha Irwin* claims Dower in the above Land.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 2, 1776.

THE Ship *Oxford*, a Prize of 200 Tons Burthen, with her Tackle, Apparel, Rigging, and Furniture, all in excellent Order, will be ſold at public Sale, for ready Money, on *Monday* the 19th Inſtant, before the *Raleigh* Tavern in *Williamſburg*, at 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon. The Ship, with her Furniture, may be ſeen by applying to Capt. *James Gregory* of *Prince George*, who has an Inventory of the ſame. (2) JAMES HUBARD.

WE INTEND TO LEAVE THE COLONY immediately.

WILLIAM CUNINGHAME.
JOHN LIKELY.
WALTER COLQUHOUN.

THOMAS JOHNSON, *of* BRUNSWICK,

WHO is well known for his Abilities in the Cure of the Flux, gives Notice that he alſo cures the following Diſorders, viz. the Spleen, Cholic, Aſthma, and any Kind of Fevers, lingering Diſorders, bad Coughs, Scurvy, any Kind of running Humours or ſcorbutic Diſorders, the Yaws and *French* Diſorder, without Salivation, ſore Legs, Dropſy, Scurvy in the Gums, and has the greateſt Reaſon to believe he can cure the Conſumption if timely applied to. He uſes very few Medicines except what he makes himſelf.

WESTOVER, *July* 26, 1776.

ON *Wedneſday* Night laſt was Stolen out of a Paſture at *Weſtover*, a large ſtrong BAY PLOUGH HORSE, upwards of 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, 6 Years old laſt Spring, with a hanging Mane and long Switch Tail, has many white Hairs over his Body, and may be called a Roan. I do not remember his Brand. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward to any Perſon who may deliver him to me, and FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief.

(tf) W. BYRD.

NORTHAMPTON County, *July* 6, 1776.

THE Subſcriber is in Want of low Land Tobacco, fit for the *French* Market, Flour, Red and White Oak Hogſhead Staves, with a Proportion of Heading, ſuitable for the *Weſt India* Market, to be delivered at any good Landing in this or *Accomack* Counties, not to the Northward of *Pungoteague*, for which ready Money will be paid on Delivery. If the Tobacco and Flour are packed in Water Proof Caſks, an additional Price of 6d. *per* Hundred will be given on the Commodities, and for the Caſks according to their Quality.

6 SAMUEL INGLIS.

RICHMOND, *July* 16, 1776.

JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS will meet with good Encouragement from the Subſcriber, alſo Perſons that can ſpin Wool, Linen, or Cotten.----I want ſome Apprentices for the Weaving Buſineſs. (6) GARDINER FLEMING.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

LEFT in an Office-Houſe, in *Williamſburg*, on *Sunday* the 7th of *July*, a SILVER WATCH, N°. 2298, Maker's Name *T. Smilling, London*, with a poliſhed Steel Chain, Pinchbeck Key, ſmall Pocket-Book Key, and Gilt Seal without a Face. There are ſtrong Reaſons to believe that it was taken by a Shoemaker of the Name of *Thomas Trindell*, who went off from *Williamſburg* about 8 Days ago, in a Veſſel bound for *Cumberland*, in which was one *Williams*, with Proviſion for Capt. *Travis*. The above *Trindell* is a ſmall lame Man, with dark Hair, intending, when he left *Williamſburg*, to work for Col. *Syme* in *Hanover*. Any Perſon who will deliver the ſaid Watch to the Printers hereof ſhall receive the above Reward. (3||)

FOUND, on *Wedneſday* the 10th Inſtant (*July*) near my Houſe, between *Hanover* Town and *Newcaſtle*, a plain BLACK LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing thirty four Dollars continental Money, and ſix Letters, directed to different Perſons in *Fauquier* County. The Owner may have it by applying to

MERIWETHER SKELTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A VESSEL now on the Stocks at *Hampton*, and may be finiſhed in ſix Weeks, of the following Dimenſions, *viz.* 56 Feet Keel, 22½ Beam, 10 Feet Hold, and 4 Feet between Decks, built with the beſt of Timber, and Plank 2½ Inches. If any Perſon wants ſuch a Veſſel, they may be further informed by applying to the Printers of this Gazette.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, in* ANSON *County*, NORTH CAROLINA, *on* ADKIN *River, near the* NARROWS,

ONE Tract of LAND containing 300 Acres, on which is a good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Storehouſe, and every other convenient and neceſſary Houſe, either for a Merchant or private Perſon. On this Place there is alſo a public Ferry eſtabliſhed. ----I have alſo four other Tracts of LAND on the ſaid River, and in the ſame County, near the Place above-mentioned, which I would ſell on reaſonable Terms. Theſe Lands are exceeding good either for Corn, Tobacco, Wheat, or any Kind of Grain whatever.-----I have likewiſe for Sale, in the County of *Roan*, in ſaid Province, three other Tracts of LAND within about 20 Miles of *Salisbury*, the Soil of which is exceeding good for Tobacco, Corn, or any other Kind of Grain. And another Tract of LAND in the County of *Guilford*, containing 250 Acres, near the *Croſs Roads*, exceeding rich. And alſo one other Tract of LAND in *Granville* County, on the Waters of *Nuſe*, very good for Corn, or any other Kind of Grain; it is very remarkable for good Range, and contains 250 Acres.----The Terms of Sale may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Granville* County, *North Carolina*.

(||) EDWARD MOORE, Junior.

BUTE *County (North Carolina) July* 7, 1776.

TO be SOLD, or RENTED, at a reaſonable Rate, a valuable Tract of Land on *Roanoke* River, near *Black* Ferry, containing upwards of 2000 Acres, Part of which are very good low Grounds for Tobacco, cleared Land to work 15 Hands, a very good Griſt-Mill newly built on a fine Stream, and Bolting-Cloths will be ſet to work in her immediately.----I have ſeveral other Tracts of Land in ſaid County, which I would either rent or ſell, and likewiſe ſome valuable Dwelling-Houſes in different Places, near the Courthouſe, now vacant, and ſome of them well ſituated for public Buſineſs. The Terms may be known of the Subſcriber, near *Bute* Courthouſe.

(||) PHILEMON HAWKINS.

WANTED, at *Hunter*'s Iron Works, the Falls of *Rappahannock* River, in the Manufactory of ſmall Arms, a Number of Hands who underſtand the File, alſo Anchor Smiths, Blackſmiths, and Nailers, to whom ſuitable Encouragement will be given; where may be had, for ready Money only, Bar Iron, Fullers Shears, Files, and a Variety of Articles made in the Iron Branch, and where Tradeſmen of every Kind, who incline to ſettle, may have Half Acre Lots of Land at a ſmall Ground Rent for ever, and may be aſſiſted in building, Proviſions, and Materials, and the Produce of their Labour taken in Payment for the ſame. Apply to *John Strode*, Manager of ſaid Works. (10)

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, well adapted for Tobacco, Wheat, Hemp, *&c.* containing 2400 Acres. It lies on *Flat* Creek, a Branch of *James* River, in AMHERST County. There are convenient [illegible] Land, and cleared Ground ſufficient to work ſixteen [illegible] the Terms will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer. Inquire of the Subſcriber.——On the firſt THURSDAY in DECEMBER will be ſold, on the ſaid Plantation, about 40 NEGROES, with the Stock of Cattle and Hogs; alſo the Corn, Wheat, and Plantation Utenſils. Two Years Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security. Seven and a Half per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money.

5 THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.